

THE WESTERN FARM LEADER

CO-OPERATION

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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ORGANIZE TO DEAL WITH HARVEST LABOR PROBLEM *Expect Early Ottawa Action re Debt Problem*

MORATORIA WHEN NEED IS URGENT ACTION EXPECTED

Predicted Government Will Deal
With Special Cases Through
Orders-in-Council

STOP GAP PLAN

Court Decisions Have Placed Farm
Debt Problem "in Lap"
of Dominion

By M. McDougall
(Special to *The Western Farm Leader*)

OTTAWA, AUGUST 5th.—Recent court decisions declaring Provincial debt adjustment legislation outside the powers of the Provinces have placed this important question pretty definitely "in the lap" of the Federal Government.

It seems probable that the recent decision on the Saskatchewan law might be followed by similar action on Manitoba legislation which would put all Prairie Provinces in the same boat. The recent delegation from the West found the Federal authorities, it is understood, in a thoroughly receptive mood, but it was explained that the session was too far advanced to put through any legislation before adjournment of the House.

Some legislation amending the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act is practically certain next session.

Some Stop Gap Imperative

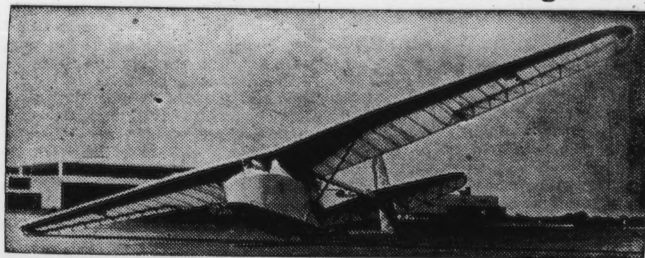
In the meantime, however, it is fully recognised that with the new crop coming in, some ameliorating legislation is imperative. There has to be some kind of stop gap. It is extremely doubtful if the Provinces possess the constitutional right to interfere with contracts. While, therefore, the Provinces will undoubtedly try to find some method whereby they can make the fullest use of their constitutional powers to deal with the situation, it is recognised that it is up to the Federal authorities to take whatever emergency measures are necessary. It is predicted here that through orders-in-council moratorium experts will be appointed very shortly to grant moratoria where these are absolutely necessary. The Government's order is expected within a very few days.

The British Government will aid subjects abroad to return for war service.

No private truck or trailer may operate more than 35 miles from its registered address, according to new regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Arrangements have definitely been made for United States machinery to cross the border into Canada to assist in getting off the crop.

Canada-Made Glider Comes Through Tests



Once the plaything of aviation enthusiasts, gliders are now destined to play, as troop carriers, an increasingly important role in the gigantic world struggle. Employees of the engineering department of the de Havilland Aircraft plant have the distinction of being the first to produce an entirely Canadian glider. They formed a club a year ago to do the work and later the company assisted with funds and materials. The result is shown above. The glider recently came through its first tests successfully, reaching an altitude of 5,800 feet in a two-hour flight which included a forced spin, from which it easily recovered, and various types of dives. It was towed into the air by a Tiger Moth plane and released at 1,380 feet.

DEALING WITH WHEAT AGREEMENT THIS WEEK AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

International Wheat Council Meets
—Ottawa Surveys Research
Into Wheat Uses

By M. McDougall
(Special to *The Western Farm Leader*)

OTTAWA, August 5th.—Among matters of special concern to Western wheat growers is the meeting of the International Wheat Council which is being held this week, in Washington. Another matter which may have considerable bearing on the wheat industry, though perhaps not at the moment in a major degree, is a discussion which took place in the House of Commons before adjournment on studies being made by the National Research Council.

Deals With International Agreement

At the meeting of the International Wheat Council, Canada is represented by L. B. Pearson, counsellor of the Canadian legation, by C. F. Wilson of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Dr. A. M. Shaw of the Department of Agriculture and J. J. Deutsch of the Department of External Affairs. George Melvor was to have headed the delegation, but work on the Canadian Wheat Board with the harvest coming on has prevented his attendance, and his place is taken by Mr. Pearson. The International Wheat Council has in charge the administration of the wheat agreement recently concluded by Argentina, Australia, Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

In view of the size of the coming crop, and the difficulties attending the sale of wheat during wartime, some interest attached to questions asked in the House about what studies were being carried out by the National Research Laboratories on other uses for wheat. The Minister of Trade and Commerce in explanation said:

Brokers' Racket in War Contracts Exposed by House Committee

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Investigations of the House Naval Affairs Committee have shown that, although the U.S. army and navy have rules that they will not do business with contractors who pay fees to "brokers" three such "brokers" had collected over three quarters of a million dollars, since the first of the year, by obtaining contracts for their clients. Officials of the Department of Justice, it is reported, were in attendance at the sittings of the committee.

tion said: "Work at the National Research Council is being continued on a limited scale on earlier projects concerned with the nature of quality. . . . Studies in the fermentation of wheat and other starchy agricultural products for the production of chemicals useful in war industries, that is, anti-freeze, solvents, and intermediates for the production of synthetic rubber.

Wheat and Synthetic Rubber

"Greatest emphasis is being placed on this last. Development of mechanical methods for the separation of starch and gluten in wheat by mechanical means: (a) with the object of developing commercially practicable methods for the extraction of relatively starch free gluten suitable for the manufacture of plastics; work is under way on plasticization of these products; (b) the preparation of starches of suitable purity for various industrial uses, to replace cornstarch, which has been imported in part in the past."

The Minister of Munitions and Supply, Hon. C. D. Howe, further explained that alcohol was used as one base for the manufacture of synthetic rubber, and that wheat was one of the cheapest sources of the manufacture of industrial alcohol. The process, however, promised the use annually of something under 10,000,000 bushels of wheat.

CRITICAL LABOR SHORTAGE BRINGS PLAN FOR ACTION

Local Committees Acting—Department of Agriculture in Charge of Organization

RURAL MUNICIPALITY UNIT

Town and Country Co-operate—Alleviation of Serious Situation Is Objective

In an effort to meet as far as may be possible the critical harvest labor situation in Alberta, organized action is now being taken in many parts of the Province, on the basis of a definite plan formulated by the Advisory Committee on Harvest Labor for the Province.

According to W. H. Ross, chairman of the committee, rapid progress is being made, with the secretary-treasurer of each municipality acting as contact man both with the Department of Agriculture, which is in charge of organization, and the nearest office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, which is in charge of placement of men.

Action is being taken through local committees, with the rural municipality as the geographical unit and the local secretary-treasurer in many respects the "key man".

Pooling Manpower and Equipment

In co-operation with the reeve and members of the municipal council, meetings are being called at which committees composed of farmers, business men, elevator agents, railway agents and others interested, are being set up. These committees will divide each municipal district into smaller areas, and members are being asked to canvass every farmer in the area urging him to work in close co-operation with his neighbors, in order that the combined man-power and equipment may be utilized in the most efficient manner. (A special article on this subject of "co-operation of the farmers, on their farms", by Lieut-Col. J. McK. Hughes, chairman of a special committee of the Alberta Seed Growers' Association, appears elsewhere in this issue.)

The committees will be expected to ascertain if high school boys with little or no experience in farm work and high school girls from the towns and cities can be used, and in what way.

Japanese Labor

In the last issue of *The Western Farm Leader* it was urged editorially that the fullest possible use should be made of any Japanese labor obtainable. The committees will ascertain if Japanese families would be welcomed, and explain the conditions under which they may be obtained. Applicants must be recommended by two responsible persons. The farmer must agree to do his best to keep

(Continued on page 13)

Farm Labor Shortage and Mutual Aid

War-time Plan Proposed by Alberta Seed Growers' Association

By J. McK. HUGHES.

IT is quite unnecessary in a farm paper to call attention to the ever growing shortage of farm labor. Every farmer is acutely aware of this. If present promise is fulfilled the crop will be a heavy one over the greater part of the Province; it will be later than usual, and the problem of getting it in will probably be the most difficult in our history.

In writing this article for *The Western Farm Leader* my purpose is to engage the interest of your readers in a campaign for more co-operation among the farmers themselves, on their farms, to relieve the shortage of labor, and to ask them to study and work out plans to that end which have been made by the Alberta Seed Growers' Association.

Can We Help Ourselves?

Today every paper is full of demands for more labor to take off the harvest. While this is all justified in a way, still I feel that we as farmers are in danger of crying out for help without first studying our own situation and seeing if we cannot help ourselves.

This question came up at a Board meeting of the Alberta Seed Growers Association some time ago, and a committee was appointed to wait on the War Services Board and to point out that the danger point has been reached in taking essential farm labor for the army. I happened to be one

Contributor of this article, Lieut.-Col. J. McK. Hughes, is chairman of the special committee of the Alberta Seed Growers' Association set up to enlist support for the proposals here set forth. The article has been written in behalf of that Association. Col. Hughes, who has farmed in Alberta since pioneer days, has always been an active worker in farm organizations in the Province, holding important offices in farm co-operatives. He is today Secretary of the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool. He is a veteran of the last war. All his four sons are now serving in the armed services of Canada overseas—two in the Armored Division, one in the Forestry Corps, and one as a fighter pilot in North Africa.

of that committee. It was fortunate that when this committee met the Board, Major General La Fleche, Deputy Minister of War Services, was present. Assurance was given us that the Board was giving every possible consideration to this problem.

(Incidentally, General La Fleche informed us that it was the fact that thirty per cent of all men called under the Selective Service Act volunteered before their call could be completed.)

The question came up as to what means could be employed, having regard for every aspect of Canada's war-time effort, to attain the object for which we as farmers were all working—to produce more on the farms with less help. It was in this connection that our committee made the suggestion that:

Voluntary co-operation among farmers, if properly organized, and carried out in a whole-hearted manner, would go a long way to relieve the situation.

It was further suggested that the War Services Board should start a campaign of this character. General La Fleche said, "No." Instead, the campaign should be initiated by the farmers' own co-operative groups; and he asked our committee to carry back to our organization the approval of the plan by the Board. It was, he said, a splendid idea, and it was suggested that we ask the Seed Growers' Association to take the initiative.

Plan Unanimously Endorsed

It was with this in mind that at the last meeting of the Seed Growers, we submitted a report which was unanimously endorsed. A committee of which I am chairman was appointed to take whatever steps may be necessary with a view to the proposed plan being carried into effect.

And so we are very glad to have the use of your columns for this purpose. The plan is truly in line with the co-operative policy of *The Western Farm Leader*. Apart altogether from the value of the proposals as a means of assisting to meet the needs of war (and all of us must wish to do our part), it should help our people along the Co-operative Way of Life.

Let it be kept in mind that the plan is in addition to, and in no way conflicts with, all other efforts to secure help for the harvest.

Facing the Facts

Let us face these three facts candidly: First, we are asked to produce more farm products (barring wheat); Second, we must do this with greatly reduced manpower; Third, our manpower is being and will be still further reduced by voluntary enlistment and compulsory service in the armed forces.

It is true that farm labor is among the preferred classes under the Mobilization Act, and we are assured that farm workers who can show that they are needed at home will not be drafted for military service. (The time for appeals in these cases is within eight days after medical examination has been held.) Nevertheless, great numbers of our young men feel that they are needed in the

army and will enlist as they come of age, thereby still further reducing our supply of farm labor.

Our committee clearly set forth that we must be careful not to arouse a feeling in Canada that farmers, as a whole, are not willing to shoulder their full share of the military burden.

What, then, can we farmers do to help to solve the problem of producing more with less help? I have already answered, "More co-operation among farmers;" so the question is one of methods by which to bring this about.

What Seed Growers Propose

The Alberta Seed Growers' Association, in presenting their proposals through your paper, are of the opinion that both Dominion and Provincial Governments, the municipalities, the Alberta Federation of Agriculture and all the larger farm co-operatives, can do a great deal to encourage action in every farming district, though nation-wide appeal by press and radio. Surveys have shown that much waste of labor and machines takes place every year, owing to the fact that labor is not used to the best advantage and machinery lies idle for more hours than it works.

Let co-operators everywhere talk things over with their neighbors, and devise means of remedying this condition, as far as may be humanly possible. Let our Governments lend the assistance of their field staffs in organizing co-operative groups everywhere. Let every municipal councillor consider it his duty to organize groups to work together in his particular district. Let us ask the Dominion Minister of Agriculture to give support by every means in his power.

Let us appeal to the men who are strong to pitch hay and stook and thresh, to give all the help in their power, as we may be assured they will gladly do. Let us appeal to the women to go out to the barns and gardens and relieve the men folk of all the little chores possible, so that more hours may be spent in the fields by their men folk.

Getting Most Out of Machinery

Let us say to owners of good machinery: "Use the best machines you have and use them long hours. Leave your neighbor's worn out, hay-wire outfits in the yard and cut your neighbor's crop, while he in return stooks and hauls and stacks yours. Organize your haying and threshing gangs from among your neighbors. Start all idle tractors with plows to follow up right behind the threshing outfits. You women, feed these men, and you strong girls, get out and show the boys how to run a tractor or pitch bundles.

Give Good Measure

"But in all this, be fair, be just. Give just a little better than you expect to receive. Don't shirk or lie down on the job, especially when working on your neighbor's crop. Remember that the man with good machinery has a heavy investment, for which he has had or will have to pay a big price. Be fair when settling up, and if you are working with your hands, give good measure pressed down and running over. Co-operate, and we can handle all our crops with what machinery we have, and do so for years to come."

Co-operate so that there will be no lack of food for our boys in the army, and our industrial workers, and much to send to all free fighting nations, and, when the time comes, to those now under the heel of the Axis. Co-operate to win the war, and then stay co-operating and win the peace.

Although steel production in the U.S. was nearly doubled between October 1941 and June 1942, prospects of insufficient supply are forcing the Army and Navy to revise their supply programs downwards. The need for more thorough collection of scrap is urgent.

More Important

Wife—Goodness, George, this is not our baby. This is the wrong carriage. Hubby—Shut up. This carriage has rubber tires on it.

Following the Leader

Co-operatives are a valuable device for enabling individual citizens of a democracy to achieve certain social, economic and cultural objectives otherwise beyond their capacity. Co-operatives are really pace-setters, designed to improve, by their example, the performance of those services in which they engage, to the end that the people served benefit as a whole.

This has been recently demonstrated in a graphic manner. Alberta Pool Elevators, through the paying of patronage dividends, has compelled the line elevator companies to follow the example. The advantages of co-operation cannot be illustrated in a more concrete way. This should induce more Alberta farmers to be co-operatively minded.

ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS

Livestock Co-operative Takes Rank With Outstanding Farmer Enterprises

Handles 3,637 Cars Livestock and Provides Net Distributable Surplus of \$4,895.73 on First Ten Months of Operations.

HANDLING a total of 3,637 cars of livestock of gross value of \$6,210,357.78, and providing a very substantial surplus on its operations, the Alberta Livestock Co-operative, Limited, during the ten months which elapsed between its formation and the end of its first financial year, leaped into the ranks of the most successful farmers' co-operative undertakings of the Province.

Operating Surplus \$6,527.63

Figures presented at the annual meeting of the Co-operative held in Edmonton just too late for reporting in our last issue, showed that after providing for reserves, etc., out of the operating surplus of \$6,527.63, the net distributable surplus was \$4,895.73.

The act under which the Co-operative operates requires that a reserve fund equal to at least 10 per cent of the operating surplus be created; but the reserve actually set up is 20 per cent, or \$1,305.52. A reserve for co-operative educational purposes has been set up in the amount of \$326.38, or 5 per cent of the operating surplus. The operating reserve is \$1,305.52. Deductions of \$1.00 per car for shippers' car reserve totalled \$2,371.70, refundable at the discretion of the directors.

Substantial Part of Stockyards Sales

During the ten months' period the Co-operative handled 18,097 cattle, 5,401 calves, 222,079 hogs, and 4,802 sheep. Percentage of cattle sales on stockyards was 19.05; while the Co-operative handled 22.06 per cent calf sales; 27.46 per cent of sheep sales. The percentage of hog sales of the Alberta total was 14.40, based on the total Alberta inspected kill. It is noteworthy that the percentage of hog sales during the second five months (16.14) showed a gratifying increase as compared with the first five months, when it was 12.64. Figures for carloads were based on 25 cattle, 60 calves, 80 hogs or 100 sheep per car.

Of the grand total of cars handled, 3,014 were by the Edmonton office and 623 by Calgary office; the detailed figures being: Edmonton Office, 17,500 cattle; 5,401 calves; 174,213 hogs; 4,677 sheep, of total value of \$5,114,251.85; Calgary Office, 597 cattle; 47,866 calves; 125 sheep, total value \$1,096,105.93.

Officers Elected

The Annual Meeting elected directors as follows: J. J. MacLellan, Purple Springs; Ben S. Plumer, Basano; George E. Church, Balzac; R. E. Chowen, Bentley; Lorne Proudfoot, Chinook; and J. R. Tomlinson, Foisy. The Executive consists of Hugh Allen of Hualien, president; F. M. McDonald, of Mirror, vice-president, and C. D. Lane, Neutral Hills, secretary-treasurer.

Loans outstanding include items of \$2500 each from the United Grain Growers and the Alberta Wheat Pool; \$1000 from the U.F.A. Co-operative Association, Ltd.; \$500 from the Grande Prairie Co-operatives Association, Ltd.; \$200 from the Buffalo Lake Co-operative Association, Ltd.; \$100 each from the Federated Co-operative Services, Ltd., and the Northeastern Alberta Livestock Co-operative Association, Ltd.; and \$45 from the Castor-Coronation Co-operative Association, Ltd.

In presenting the figures on operations, Manager Claude Campbell reported in part:

"We are very glad to be able to report that through the co-operative efforts of all our member associations

and others who have contributed their business, as well as the many individual farmers who have so loyally supported us to date, our business has consistently increased from the start of operations.

Not Mushroom Growth

"This rapid growth from month to month is very gratifying to all of us who have put effort and hard work into the building of this co-operative organization, because it is not of the mushroom variety, but is consistent healthy growth, which if continued on the same steady basis will rapidly put us on the same street with the larger successful co-operatives, and our objective must be to build the largest and best one of them all, which can be done if we all work together in the interests of the co-operative producer.

"Cattle prices for the past few months have been very satisfactory, due in part to a certain scarcity of cattle and the very keen demand for beef on the domestic market as well as the United States market, but the

announcement of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to the effect that the price ceiling on beef would be lowered one dollar per hundred, and effective on July 13th, has had a very bearish effect on the market with the result that prices have dropped or declined as much as two dollars per hundred on dry fed cattle, and from three to four dollars per hundred on grass cattle in the first couple of weeks.

"With the Board also announcing a further reduction of two dollars per hundred in the ceiling price between now and September, the prospects will be for a still lower market, unless the demand increases enough to push up prices as it did before, which will mean competition from the United States, and which we are not too optimistic about, as we now have to

(Continued on page 14)

KEEP YOUR DIESELS ON THE JOB!

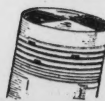
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ON THE HARVEST FRONT

The one great task immediately ahead for Western Canadians here at home in Canada is to get in the harvest which gives promise of being abundant. The battle here at the moment is on the food front. The deficiency of labor is critical, and becoming more acute. Nobody dare venture to predict that all of the grain can be harvested. There is danger that many acres may be left uncut in the fields.

In the face of this situation it is necessary to mobilize all possible resources in manpower and equipment to attain to maximum effort. The people of the villages and the towns and of the cities are in many respects as deeply concerned in the outcome as are the farmers themselves; and the issue has a most important bearing upon the future contribution which Canada as a whole can make to the cause of the United Nations.

Elsewhere we publish an account of the plans which have been made, and are now being carried through to completion by the Department of Agriculture and the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Advisory Committee on Harvest Labor, to meet this emergency as far as it can be met. We trust that every public authority and private business will make a maximum contribution to the attainment of the desired objective.

* * *

We do not know when Canada's fine army may be thrown into battle, or how urgent the filling of the ranks may be. The military authorities have given little hope that any substantial number of men from the army will be available to assist in the harvest; and doubtless they have military reasons for the policy which has been adopted. But we trust that they will go as far as it is considered wise to go in releasing experienced men for work in the fields.

Several weeks ago, about mid-summer, the United Farmers of Alberta requested that the opening of the fall term in the high schools of the Province should be postponed, in order that the students might give assistance in relieving the labor shortage. The Department has signified its desire to co-operate, but no positive decision has as yet been announced. Nobody

can wish to see educational opportunities curtailed; and in the allied countries closest to the fields of battle, authorities are going to great lengths to see that they are maintained. But all have had to work under serious handicaps. These are inevitable in a time of unexampled crisis. The request, we think, should be granted.

We trust that under proper regulations, it will be possible to make the most extensive use of any Japanese labor that may be available. It is the view of many of those who know them best that a high proportion of Japanese residents, many of them born in this country, are loyal to Canada. We cannot take chances, but the one place where danger of trouble would be least would be a farm in the interior of Canada. We do not think that there need be any hesitation on this score; and all of the help that can be obtained from any source must be used.

* * *

SEED GROWERS' APPEAL

The Alberta Seed Growers' Association, in the article by Lieut.-Col. Hughes which we print elsewhere, lay special stress on the importance of "co-operation among the farmers themselves, on their farms", in the effort to meet the war-time emergency.

Col. Hughes is a pioneer Alberta farmer who has made important contributions himself to the development of the farmers' co-operative movement in more than one field, and the organization of which he is the spokesman has given and is giving great service to agriculture in the Province.

He writes as a farmer to farmers. He emphasizes the point that in spite of all that may be done to obtain outside help, serious deficiency will remain. Doubtless in many districts steps have been already taken to carry out the kind of co-operation he discusses; but a good deal of organization will be needed if such a plan is to be fully effective.

* * *

"Lincoln discovered the meaning of patriotism. He discovered that patriotism is not bands playing or flags flying from windows. It is a thing very holy and very terrible and gives no happiness. But it does give pride."
—L. W. Brockington, K.C.

FORWARD MARCH

(As Churchill had predicted, the United Nations this summer are suffering grave reverses; but the writer sees in their rapidly mounting power and the will to victory of their peoples, assurance of the final outcome.)

The first pale rays of victory illumine the horizon—

The star of peace is rising though its beam is faint and far.

But this time peace is something that we must not compromise on—

Our arms must be carried to all lands where tyrants are.

But a quickening of spirit now inspires all fallen nations,

And mankind's dream of liberty seems due to be fulfilled.

Behind us lie our errors and our meek capitulations—

Before us looms the outline of the world we mean to build.

Ere yet the guns are silenced and the warriors disbanded

We must prepare for action in the field of daily life.

All man-made human ills as deadly foemen must be branded

And swept away as fundamental causes of all strife.

On family hearths, where leaping flames to dull grey ash have dwindled

Through insecurity and fear whose reign is due to end,

The fires to warm and glowing life must boldly be rekindled,

And happy homes established our new order to defend.

And now we grow impatient for the better life's beginning;

We ask—demand!—our leaders that we instantly be borne

To one great total effort that will speed the battle's winning—

The timid, creeping policy that now is theirs we scorn.

Too long on tides of prudent calculation have we drifted,

While allies, drenched in blood and tears, are pressed on every hand.

Let all we have and all we are be instantly conscripted—

In the fore-front of the struggle, where our place is, let us stand.

ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON.

"HALF A LOAF"

From the day when it was introduced, we always favored the enactment of Bill No. 80, not because it gives assurance that Canada will now wage "total war", but on the principle that "half a loaf is better than no bread."

It gives the Government positive authority to raise troops for overseas service by conscription—the only equitable method of raising a citizens' army—and we regret that the Government is not yet using its new powers under the National Resources Mobilization Act.

Because we have not had conscription for overseas service, the farms of Western Canada and the towns and the cities have been providing a much larger proportion of men for the armed services than the part of our Dominion whose people do not yet realize that this is a war for the defence of Canada. The West suffers by reason of the greater willingness of its sons for sacrifice.

As for conscription of wealth, let us press for further and further measures. But the fight goes on and Hitler and Hirohito won't wait. If our Chinese allies had not been fighting for five years—even without complete conscription of wealth and without aircraft and almost without heavy equipment—Canada's wealth and manpower too would today be in process of conscription for the enrichment of foreign taskmasters.

RECENT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT IS PASSED IN REVIEW

Rustle of Wings of Angels of Death
Heard Above Noise of
Debate

By M. McDUGALL
(Special to The Western Farm Leader)

OTTAWA, Aug. 5th.—The session of Parliament which, although technically simply adjourned, has practically come to an end, unless of course it is brought back to consider some matter of outstanding importance, has been variously described in the press as "wordy", "very long", "contentious", "important" and a number of other adjectives. Doubtless all apply to some degree. Certainly it was long, longer indeed than any previous session since the last war and the physical dimensions of *Hansard* attest the volubility of some at least of the members.

But the word "serious" assuredly applies to the past session, for even if the ugly head of political partisanship occasionally peered into the Commons chamber, it required no particular stretch of the imagination to see the figure of the "Angel of Death" beside every member when he rose to speak and to "hear the rustle of his wings" above the noise of debate.

Gravity of Situation Realized

In the humble opinion of one who followed the sessional debates day by day from the gallery, the people of Canada everywhere, if we are to judge by the tone and attitude of their representatives in Parliament, have become fully conscious of the intense gravity of the war situation and realize the tremendous and unthinkable issues that are at stake.

The work of the Federal authorities in Ottawa during the term of the session—that is the work of the combined forces of Parliament and

FURTHER EXPANSION NOW OF OPERATIONS SOUTHERN DAIRY POOL

Takes Over Creamery Business of
Former Alberta Produce
Company, Ltd.

Marking a further and important expansion in the operations of the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool, arrangements have just been concluded in relation to the business formerly conducted by the Alberta Produce Co., Ltd., Calgary.

The company's plant has been acquired by the Provincial Marketing Board, and the creamery business in turn has been taken over by the Pool. It will be operated from the Pool's own plant at 706 Eleventh Avenue West, all creamery business being discontinued at the former Alberta Produce Company premises. The Pool acquires, as part of the arrangement, the customers formerly supplied by the company.

An invitation to all shippers to the former company for continuation of their patronage has been extended by the Pool.

The management also again wishes to call the attention of all shippers to the importance of maintaining the greatest possible volume; in order to ensure the most economical operation of the plant and thus further strengthen the position of their own enterprise.

the Government—comprises not only the legislation passed by the Houses of Parliament but also the measures put into force through powers granted the Cabinet by general acts such as the War Measures Act and immediately tabled in the Commons. Of outstanding importance among these measures have been the act amending the Mobilization Act (the famous Bill 80), the establishment through order-in-council of national selective service, and the 1942 budget, that instrument of unexampled severity which silences criticism through the message given by its very severity that there is a comradeship of sacrifice among the whole Canadian people in their hour of greatest trial. During the session the price control system, which has now added tea and coffee to the rationed articles, established itself as an integral part of the nation's economy.

Bill No. 80

While no attempt at reviewing the work of the session even in baldest outline would be complete without touching on Bill 80, the events surrounding its passage are too well known to need explanation. It began with the plebiscite which by a vote of about 2 to 1 approved relieving the Government from its anti-conscription pledge. After a long and sometimes sharply contested debate, the bill was passed by a large majority, the opposition being composed of a large number of Quebec members, the irreconcilable anti-conscriptionists, and the C.C.F. group. The main body of the Liberals, the Conservatives the Social Crediters voted for the bill. The controversy brought the resignation of Mr. Cardin, Minister of Public Works and Transport and a speech from Major Power, Air Minister, who represents a Quebec City constituency, which will be remembered.

Financial Measures

The budget of the Finance Minister, Mr. Ilsley, had to provide for about 2-1/2 billion dollars of Canada's war expense, 1 billion gift to Britain and about 1/2 billion of non-war governmental expenses. Through taxes, slightly over half the total amount was expected to be raised, while borrowing would have to provide for the balance. For the first time compulsory saving was introduced. In the financial field during the session final arrangements were made whereby the Provinces would vacate the income tax fields under plans of compensation. The estimates appropriated \$50,000,000 to cover expenses of maintaining

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Warning that a lumber shortage this fall is very likely, the Alberta Department of Agriculture, the Alberta Wheat Pool, and others, have advised farmers to make sure early of lumber required for granaries.

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the price ceiling, losses being forecast in the case of some imports. A guarantee of 90 cents for wheat was given to the Western farmer, and in the estimates 23 million dollars were set aside to compensate farmers for the switch from wheat to coarse grains and fallow, while other bonuses were renewed for cheese and some other dairy and agricultural products.

Select committees of the Commons discussed war expenditures, reconstruction and rehabilitation after the war, Defence of Canada Regulations, orders and decorations and radio broadcasting, and tabled their reports. The report on Defence of Canada Regulations suggested an amendment that "intention" of those who might criticise the "conduct of the war" would be the governing factor in the question of prosecution. This was accepted by Parliament. No action has however been taken on the suggestion that the Communist party should be taken off the "illegal organization" list. The Minister of Justice, Mr. St. Laurent, however, made it quite clear that prosecutions under the regulations would be based on actions, not on any political theories.

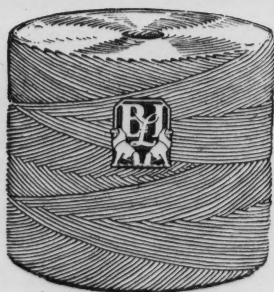
Parliament appointed the British Columbia Security Commission to deal with the Japanese problem on the coast, and this whole question was frequently brought up in Parliament. The evacuation of Japanese from the "protected areas" has been going on steadily, but not obviously as fast as many members from the Pacific Coast Province would like.

Acts were passed on the re-establish-

ment in civilian occupations of men enlisting or doing necessary war work and also on the settlement of the land of some members of the armed forces at the close of the war. In this latter act an effort was made to gain from the experience of the operation of the Soldier Settlement Act at the end of the last war and to avoid its mistakes.

Hong Kong—and Air Progress

The debate on the Hong Kong report has faded into history. It brought from the Minister of National Defence, Col. Ralston, the word that certain changes have been made in H.Q. Staff at Ottawa. He further pointed out that training of the armed forces in Canada is closely integrated with training in Britain, and that a large number of officers and non-commissioned officers who have had experience in Britain are helping in the training of our forces in this country. During the session the age limit of single men called out for compulsory military training was raised to 40, and earlier in the session Mr. King announced the formation of the 7th and 8th divisions in this country. Also an outstanding event of the period of the session was the United Nations Air Conference and the British Commonwealth Air Conference at Ottawa, which arrived at important decisions and which set the seal on the amazing development of air training in Canada which is living up to and perhaps even surpassing the hopes of the authors of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.



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Central Alberta Dairy Pool Section

"Voluntary Co-operation is incomparably the most efficient thing in the world."—John Strachey.



Essentials in Production of High Quality Cream. . . .

Importance of achieving and maintaining high quality in cream, and a description of the methods to employ to assure it, are the subject of a most useful bulletin published by the Agricultural Extension Service of the Alberta Department of Agriculture. In this season, due in large measure to the shortage of qualified help, the producer faces exceptional difficulties. It is especially desirable to make sure that all the usual safeguards are taken to maintain quality. Below we publish valuable material on this subject, based upon the departmental bulletin.

Quality Paramount

To market butter to advantage, quality is of paramount importance. Superior quality brings good prices and is one of the chief factors in securing and holding the most desirable markets.

The returns paid to the producers for cream depend almost entirely on the prices received for the butter.

To make good butter, good cream is required. It is therefore in the best interests of the cream producer to ship high quality cream.

Approximately \$200,000, or a fifth of a million, was lost to the Alberta cream producers during a recent year, due to the fact that

one-third of all cream deliveries could not qualify for Special Grade and receive the premium guaranteed under The Dairymen's Act. No group of producers can afford to lose such a large sum of money.

Producers are urged to read these suggestions and follow them, in the hope of increasing their revenue by the difference between Special and Second Grade cream.

To Ensure Good Cream

Good cream is sweet, smooth, clean in flavour, and having preferably a butterfat content of about 35 per cent. To ensure this:

1. Milk only clean, healthy cows, which have access to pure water and feed that do not impart undesirable flavors to milk and cream.

Live and Dressed Poultry. . . .

By THE MANAGEMENT

We are now into the season of the year when live poultry will very shortly begin to move in fair sized quantities. Usually we give you a report on this subject just shortly after September 1st, but in view of the large increase in egg production which indicates a somewhat similar increase in poultry on the farm, and realizing that the marketing of it may start somewhat sooner this year than usual, we are preparing this brief statement now.

Storage Stocks

The storage stocks of poultry as at July 1, 1942, were 7,624,390 lbs.

The storage stocks of poultry as at July 1, 1941, were 3,998,669 lbs.

These figures indicate that there is approximately twice the stock of dressed poultry in cold storages in Canada as compared to a year ago. It had been confidently expected that the storage stocks of dressed poultry which were accumulated last year end would have moved out somewhat faster than they have done, and we refer particularly to the stocks of dressed turkeys.

This year there were 4,916,930 pounds of dressed turkeys.

A year ago there were 2,142,120 pounds of dressed turkeys.

An increase of approximately two and three quarter million pounds.

The stock position is not favorable this year, and with a heavy crop of poultry due to be marketed, it is possible that values for your poultry that you may market during the next four months, on the average may not be any higher than the values were a year ago. As a matter of fact, it is possible that they might be a bit less.

Suggest Market as Soon as Ready

Notwithstanding this possibility we would like to suggest to our members that as soon as they have any poultry on their farms that can be marketed they should do so. If a steady flow is offered, the prices are much more likely to remain steady. Our branches are all equipped to handle the poultry that you may have to dispose of and we trust that you may watch for further information on this subject either through the columns of this paper or in a message directed to you direct from your own Dairy Pool Branch.

Diminishing feed supplies in the past two years have resulted in smaller dairy herds in Sweden and reduced output of dairy products.

With a reserve of \$33,000 to be distributed to its members, the Washington Co-operative Chick Association has just completed its second largest hatching year in 18 years of operation. A total of some 1,861,000 chicks were hatched in seven hatcheries operated by the Association.

Care of Your Milk and Cream

THE producer of milk and cream this year is faced with some production problems more acute than what prevailed in previous years, and one is shortage of efficient help.

Statistics on grades of milk and cream produced this year indicate some falling off, in quality. We are now in our peak production season and notwithstanding difficulties you may be having with respect to help, remember that it is necessary that all the usual safeguards to protect the quality of milk and cream are exercised. Among the many essentials for the production of good quality milk and cream are:

1. Extreme care and cleanliness in milking.
2. Proper cooling and doing it immediately following the milking operation.
3. Using sterile containers and keeping the product at a temperature not higher than 50 degrees.

We have reprinted on this page a bulletin on the production of high quality cream which is issued by our Provincial Dairy Branch. If you are missing on any point in your ordinary routine of production, this bulletin will be of assistance to you.

Central Alberta Dairy Pool

Producers operating their own Creameries and Condensery

Operating Plants: ALIX, BENTLEY, BOWDEN, RED DEER

2. Milking should be done in a clean stable or corral, from cows with clean flanks and udders, by a clean milker with clean, dry hands.

3. All utensils, including the separator, should be well tinned, and after each using, thoroughly washed, using a brush and warm water containing some washing powder (use neither dish cloth nor soap). Rinse each utensil thoroughly with warm water, then heat with boiling water or other means to make sterile. To prevent rust, keep utensils dry.

4. Cool cream promptly to 50 degrees F. or lower and hold at this temperature.

5. Deliver cream frequently.

Remedies for Some Common Defects

Acid, Sour or Stale Cream is caused by mixing warm and cold cream, lack of cooling or holding too long at unsuitable temperatures. Keep cream cold and ship often.

Musty and Absorbed Flavors are caused by exposing cream in open containers to impure air in cellars, wells or poorly ventilated rooms.

Bitter Cream—This defect is attributed to holding cream at low temperatures for too long a period. It is most common in winter months and is believed by some to come from certain cows (usually strippers well advanced in the lactation period). If this defect is noted, it is advisable to milk each cow into an empty pail, then taste and examine carefully. Any milk showing a pronounced bitter taste should be fed to live stock rather than reduce the quality of all the cream with which it may be mixed.

Unclean Flavors—Caused from improperly washed and contaminated utensils, including separator bowls and cream cans. Avoid the use of pails and cans with broken or open seams. Cloth strainers and dish rags should never be used in the dairy.

Metallic Flavor—This flavor is one of the most serious defects found in Alberta cream. It is often found in sweet cream and is difficult for an inexperienced grader to detect. Rusty cans, utensils and separator parts are a common source of this bad flavor.

(Continued on page 7)

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Farmers Only Can Do Job

Declaring that farmers could not hope to compete with other groups in a highly organized society without strong organizations, John Brandt, president of the John o' Lakes Creameries in a recent address to 600 farmers, urged them to do the job of organizing themselves. He referred to the efforts of John L. Lewis of C.I.O. fame to set up a "United Dairy Farmers" and said that, making "wild" promises, its leaders knew nothing of farming.

At Lacombe Field Day

Nearly three thousand plots of different varieties and strains of wheat, oats, barley, peas and flax will be on view at the Lacombe Experimental Farm, on the Annual Cereal Crops Field Day, August 14th.

Cereals and Subsidy

Among goods now included in the list of imports which may, under certain conditions, be eligible for subsidy from the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation, are cereal grains and their products. The purpose of the subsidy, it is stated, is "to ensure an adequate supply, of consumer goods for civilian use."

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HIGH QUALITY CREAM

(Continued from page 6, col. 3)

As a preventative, discard all rusty utensils and galvanized iron pails. Never use small cheaply tinned pails, originally containing lard, honey, or jam, for collecting cream. When empty cans are received from the creamery, they should be clean and dry. It is advisable to remove the lid as soon as returned, then rinse and thoroughly sterilize the can before using. A new can should be thoroughly scrubbed with a good washing powder, scalded and dried before using for cream.

Feed Flavors—Cattle should not be pastured on land containing strong flavored weeds or weed seeds. Stubble land and settings from the threshing separator usually contain large quantities of such seeds. Silage, roots or other strong flavored feeds should be fed only after milking.

Stinkweed or Frenchweed—Without doubt this is the most offensive of feed flavors, and one can of cream so tainted may be sufficient to spoil a large vat of cream. Butter manufactured from such cream is of little value and every precaution should be taken to eliminate this flavor. One or two cows in the herd are often attracted to this weed and their milk is sufficient to taint the whole shipment of cream. When the odor of stinkweed is suspected, milk each cow into an empty pail. Any milk affected with this flavor can be detected by taste or smell and used for feeding live stock. It is also advisable to taste each lot of cold cream before adding to the shipping can. If possible, keep cows from pastures and stubble fields infested with stinkweed. If this cannot be done, the cows should be removed from such feed at least three hours before milking.

Frozen Cream—Cream that has been allowed to freeze is not suitable for making high quality butter. During the thawing process the fat separates, producing a mealy, rough textured butter. The cream is difficult to handle and tests are not reliable due to the difficulty in securing a representative sample. Do not allow the cream to freeze on the farm and protect it from extreme temperatures during shipping.

Cooling Cream—Prompt cooling of cream immediately after separation is necessary to remove the body heat and prevent the growth of bacteria, which causes souring.

Each lot of cream after separation should be cooled to 50 degrees F. or lower and held at this temperature until the next separation, when it may be added to the shipping can. Make certain to thoroughly mix the two lots to prevent lumpiness.

An ideal arrangement for keeping the cream in the shipping can cold and sweet is to place a two-can-size wooden tank between the pump and the stock trough. All water pumped for the stock passes through this tank and provides an excellent cooling medium. The inlet pipe should extend to the bottom of the tank and provision should be made to allow the cold water to pass under the cans as well as around them. The overflow or outlet should be turned under the water to prevent a circulation of warm air.

By shipping high quality cream, you are doing your part to hold present markets. Should better markets be secured as a result of improved quality of butter, the benefit of increased prices will be passed on to the producer.

CAN'T DELAY TRAINING

Preparation of the U.S. armed forces for combat could not be interrupted by furloughs for harvest, declared U.S. Secretary of War Stimson

No Ticket Here

Policeman—As soon as I saw you come around the bend I said to myself, "Forty-five at least".

Lady Driver—How dare you? It's this hat that makes me look so old.

Directors of C.A.D.P.

Owing to the fact that impassable roads prevented delegates from some districts attending the Annual Convention of the C.A.D.P. in sufficient numbers, it was not possible in these cases to elect directors. Arrangements for these elections were made later, and the full list of directors for the current year is as follows:

District No. 1, G. E. Morrison, Nevis. District No. 2, J. A. Ross, Duhamel. District No. 3, M. Armstrong, Lacombe. District No. 4, R. H. Edgar, Red Deer. District No. 5, J. A. Wood, Elnora. District No. 6, J. H. Crawford, Fenn. District No. 7, F. R. Davis, Veteran. District No. 8, G. K. MacShane, Bowden.

The chairman, vice-chairman and the other member of the Executive will be elected at the next regular meeting of the Board.

Hold Good Meeting at Eagle Hill

Called primarily to further the interest of the members and friends, living in the community, in their own Dairy Pool, a well attended meeting was held in the Eagle Hill School house in July.

The speakers stressed not only the progress of the Pool, but also did not lose sight of the fact that the whole of the co-operative movement needs building up and strengthening.

Carl Johnson, unanimously voted to the chair, called on James Martin, Manager of the Condensery at Red Deer, who explained the process of evaporation from the time the milk reached the plant until shipped out as a finished product. He stressed the need of cleanliness and care on the farm, remarking that this was the first essential to the making of good whole-some canned milk.

Show Pride in Own Business

Mr. MacShane discussed the democratic set-up of the organization, and asked each member to take a personal interest and pride in his own business, a business that had considerably more than a million and half dollars of a turn-over a year, and was of vital importance to every dairy farmer in Central Alberta, irrespective of where he sold his products. The very simplicity of the workings of the Co-operative movement was apt to create doubt in the minds of a great many as to whether or not it could remedy so many of our social and economic ills; but he assured his hearers that without revolution or upheaval of any sort, simply by working together, the world could be made richer and brighter for all. He asked all to put the very best they had into a movement, which would not only be of lasting benefit to themselves but also to their neighbors as well.

General Manager E. A. Johnstone covered every phase of the Pool's operations. It was very gratifying to hear from him personally that every Plant and each individual operation had contributed its quota toward the very fine showing made in 1941. His prediction that if nothing unforeseen happened the prospects for 1942 were just as good, made us all realize that co-operation not only works but pays.

The question period that followed brought home to all of us that perhaps outside of our homes, no business subject could be discussed more freely and friendly than by a bunch of loyal co-operators.

The showing of four films, a promise given to come back in the not too distant future, and the singing of "God Save the King", brought to a close a very instructive and enjoyable evening.

Led by a progressive Democrat from Illinois, Congressman R. S. McKeough, a fight in the U.S. Congress last week resulted in increase of the excess profits tax to 90 per cent. The original proposal was for a 94 per cent tax on excess profits, but 14 per cent was to be returned after the war.

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WAR DIARY

July 16th.—Nazis gain in South Don front; Russians counter-attack at Voronezh, driving enemy from outskirts of city. Tank battle in progress in central part of Egyptian front; R.A.F. batters Nazi supply bases in Libya. R.A.F. in daylight raid over Ruhr. Nazi bombers over East Midlands. Argentine parliament holds secret session to consider breaking off relations with Axis. Two American freighters sunk in Atlantic. Chungking announces recapture of Tsingtien, in Chekiang province. Roosevelt's assistant Laughlin Currie in Chungking. British Government to supply U.S. troops in Britain, U.S. to send raw materials in return.

July 17th.—Russians fighting hard, driven back by overwhelming Nazi force; hold ground at Voronezh. British lines hold in Egypt. Two R.A.F. bombers missing after raids on Luebeck and Flensburg last evening. Yugoslav patriot forces harry Italian army of occupation.

July 18th.—Nazis believed only about 70 miles from Rostov. British tanks going to Russia at rate of fifty a week, more aircraft sent than promised, says Oliver Lyttelton. R.A.F. bombers return safely from daytime raid on Ruhr. Rabaul bombed from Australia. Jap garrison said driven out of Wenchow; Japs gain in central Shansi. Two more American ships lost, one in Bay of Bengal, one in Atlantic. U.S. declares war on Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

July 19th.—Moscow announces loss of Voroshilovgrad; says British and American tanks, planes, aiding in defence of Don. British make limited advance along whole Egyptian front. Chinese recapture section of Chekiang-Kiangsi railway. Allied ships lost in West Atlantic and Caribbean last week number 26, making total of 385 since December 7th.

July 20th.—Timoshenko's armies retreat towards Rostov, inflicting heavy

losses on Nazis in rearguard fighting. Cairo announces 6,000 Axis prisoners taken in last week's battles. U.S. airmen bomb Jap airports in China. R.A.F. attacks on Jap bases in Burma on Saturday, announced. British bombers raid Vegesack, French power station. Yugoslav patriots active along Danube, London hears.

July 21st.—Donets coal mines ruined by Russians before Nazis got possession of area, says Pravda. Rostov under attack from north, east, west. R.A.F. bombs Nazi bases, industrial centres. Royal Navy shelling of Matruh on three successive nights announced in Cairo. U.S. bombers aid R.A.F. in raid on Tobruk, El Baba. U.S. navy sinks 3 Jap destroyers off Aleutians. Japs raid Port Moresby; re-take Wenchow; lose further section of Chekiang-Kiangsi railway. R.A.F. bombs Jap-held Akyab, Burma. Large convoy U.S. troops reach Ireland. British trawler attacked by Nazi plane north-east of Iceland. Second front conferences said in progress in London.

July 22nd.—Nazis advance towards Stalingrad and Rostov. R.A.F. hammers concentration Nazi vehicles in Egypt, attacks shipping in Mediterranean. Strong R.A.F. force bombs Duisburg, other Ruhr objectives; 13 aircraft lost; fighters make daylight raids on invasion coast. Nazis take thousand Hollanders as hostages, states Netherlands News Agency. Ten thousand Germans killed in Cologne raid, London reports. Allied bombers hit transport in Jap convoy off New Guinea. R.A.F. again over Jap bases in Burma. Chinese recapture Kienteh, Jap base in Chekiang province. U.S. casualties total 44,143 in war to date. Shipping losses greatly exceed new construction, says Washington.

July 23rd.—Berlin claims Nazis penetrate to outskirts of Rostov. Stalingrad threatened from three directions. British submarines sink three Axis supply ships in Mediterranean. Auchinleck's forces drive Nazis back,

south of El Alamein. U.S. bombers attack Jap-held port of Kiukiang, on Yangtse River. Japs occupy new base on south-east New Guinea, only 100 miles from Port Moresby.

July 24th.—Berlin says Rostov taken; Russians prepare new defences south of Don, where they will make stand to defend Caucasus. Strong R.A.F. force over Ruhr, Rhineland; seven bombers lost. Two Nazi aircraft destroyed over continent, seven shot down in night attack on Britain. Port of Matruh made useless by Royal Navy, Cairo announces. R.A.F. hammers Nazi communications in North Africa. Allied air force sinks third transport in three days, destroys shore installations, new Jap base on New Guinea. Italians bomb Yugoslav town of Prozor to ruins. International agency to keep peace "by force if necessary" advocated by Cordell Hull.

July 25th.—Nazis reach middle Don, cross lower Don, 120 miles from Rostov; German claim of capture of Rostov said premature. British continue air attacks on Axis shipping, supply lines, bases, in North Africa. U.S. submarines have sunk 5, possibly 6, Jap vessels, including one destroyer, Washington announces. Chinese evacuate Sinciang, in eastern Chekiang.

July 26th.—Fierce fighting in outskirts of Rostov; Nazis establish two bridgeheads east of Don; Russians bring down 199 Nazi planes in past week, lose 137. Russian planes bomb Koenigsberg. R.A.F. bombs Duisburg; London has two "alerts". Royal Naval aircraft bomb Axis bases in Egypt. Japs bomb Darwin, Townsville—deepest penetration into Australia. Jap, Allied forces in skirmishes in Buna area, New Guinea. Chinese retake some territory along Chekiang-Kiangsi border. Cripps charges Gandhi demands of immediate withdrawal British rule from India "in this most difficult hour" is effort to win political power. Gandhi says India will not welcome Japs.

July 27th.—Heavily reinforced Nazi armies in gigantic effort to widen bridgeheads south of Don; Russian air force attacks enemy continuously; "Very strong Force" of British bombers raids Hamburg, starts many fires, loses 29 aircraft. British attack Axis forces on northern Egyptian front; Tobruk bombed. Jap prime minister, Tojo, says Japan will destroy U.S., Britain. Chungking bombed for first time this year. Trafalgar Square "second front" meeting attended by 60,000. Gestapo wipes out Norwegian village, reprisal for shooting two Nazi policemen. Nazis send 27,000 Parisians, mostly Jews, to concentration camps.

July 28th.—Nazi forces, many times superior in number to defenders, pour over Don into Caucasus; situation grave. Auchinleck and Rommel both straining to bring up reinforcements. Birmingham bombed, incendiaries dropped on London. 401st ship sunk by Nazi submarines in western Atlantic. Japs advance in New Guinea, bases steadily bombed by Allied planes; Chungking raided; Chinese repulse enemy near Kiangshan. Nazis execute 28 at Lille.

July 29th.—Russian defence of Caucasus stiffens. Hamburg bombed by very large R.A.F. force, 32 aircraft lost. Japs driven back in New Guinea; Chinese hold firm against attacks in Hupeh. Axis supply lines in North Africa heavily bombed.

July 30th.—"Not one step back", Stalin's order to Soviet armies. R.A.F. loses 9 bombers in Saarbrücken raid; 8 Nazi aircraft downed over Midlands, London. More Canadian troops, R.C. A.F. ground crew, reach England. Nazis bomb Cairo, damage slight; dust storms hinder land action.

July 31st.—Reinforced Russian Army holds Nazi drive on Don bend, enemy makes some gains south of Rostov. R.A.F. make daylight raids on Nazi-held territory; eight Midland towns under Nazi attack. Large Jap forces said gathering on Siberian border. Seven Jap planes downed in attack on Hengyang. British patrols in Egypt harass Axis supply lines.

War Contracts in Canada

Total Five Billion

Five billion dollars worth of war contracts have now been placed in Canada, states a report recently issued by the Bank of Montreal. Of this total, approximately half is for the Canadian government, just over two billions for the British Government, and the remainder by the two jointly. The Canadian total includes \$437,000,000 for ships; \$420,000,000 for planes; \$228,000,000 for automotive military equipment; \$224,000,000 for construction; \$211,000,000 for ordnance; and \$160,000,000 for clothing.

Representing 69 locals in all branches of the trades union movement of Canada, 158 delegates, voted to affiliate with the C.C.F. during the recent annual convention in Toronto.

Aug. 1st.—Nazi forces penetrate deeper into western Caucasus; Russians hold on Don bend. R.A.F. in "most concentrated attack" on Dueseldorf, 31 bombers missing. Japs now have 10,000 men on Aleutians, Washington estimates; Japs land on Guadalcanal (one of Solomon Islands). U.S. air force in China down 9 of squadron of 29 Jap planes over Hangyang, without loss.

Aug. 2nd.—Russians execute 45 spies at one place on Don; take heavy toll of Nazi men and equipment. 424 Axis planes, 432 R.A.F., destroyed in June, over Britain, continental Europe, Middle East. U.S. repair plant in Eritrea now operating, rebuilds all makes of U.S. planes in use in Egypt. Japs preparing to invade India, Chungking report. Vichy claims recapture merchantman from British submarine.

Aug. 3rd.—Russians repulse heavily reinforced Nazi drive on all sectors but extreme south; Nazis over Britain in scattered raids. R.A.F. air attacks on Rommel's forces continue. Allied troops engage Japs in jungle of New Guinea. Chinese report Tsingtien retaken from Japs. British newspapers condemn Lady Astor's statement Russians fighting "not for us but for themselves".

Aug. 4th.—Russians give ground in Salsk region; Nazis claim Kuban river reached. R.A.F. fighters over Calais area. Jap reinforcements threat to Port Moresby. U.S. bombers destroy Myitkyina, Jap airport in Burma; bomb Fuchow. Chinese recapture Huwan. Raid on All-India Congress headquarters reveals Gandhi proposed, if independence secured, to negotiate with Japan; Nehru says India would demand Japs leave China, keep out of India. Congress to decide on question of anti-British campaign Friday.

Aug. 5th.—Nazis now 125 miles into Caucasus, also advance in Stalingrad sector. R.A.F. bombers over Western Germany. U.S. orders west Coast dim-out. Chinese surround Fuchow fortress. First Sea Lord leaves administrative post for active service. All-India Congress to debate resolution to join United Nations, if independence granted; if not, Gandhi to lead civil disobedience campaign.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

Dividend No. 32

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum has been declared on the paid-up capital stock of the Company, including both Class "A" and Class "B" shares for the year ending July 31st, 1942.

The dividend will be payable on the fifteenth day of September, 1942, to shareholders of record of July 31st, 1942. Transfer books of the Company will be closed from July 25th, 1942, to July 31st, 1942, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CHAS. C. JACKSON,
Winnipeg, Man. Secretary.
July 8th, 1942.



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The VETERAN'S GUARD OF CANADA

A RECRUITING PARTY
WILL VISIT YOUR
DISTRICT DURING THE
MONTH OF AUGUST

Serve Canada! AT HOME OR ABROAD



AN OLD CANADIAN CUSTOM . . .

When our pioneer grandparents had a big job to do they called in their neighbours. A barn raising brought help from miles around. Skilled barn framers took charge; sides were chosen and competition between teams lent interest to the work. This old Canadian custom was revived when Canada's National War Finance Committee was

formed and went into operation. Under the leadership of the National and Provincial Committees—men experienced in the organization and conduct of financial operations—Local Committees were formed in all communities. Cooperation and competition characterized the work. The biggest "raising" in Canada's history got away to a magnificent start.

WE'VE GOT A BIG JOB TO DO NOW

The War goes on. The National War Finance Committee carries on. Some will serve on the committees organized to promote continued sales of Bonds, War Savings Certificates and Stamps. All of us must continue to buy these securities. We must save every dollar, every cent we can—and lend our money to Canada. We must provide the money required to carry on the war—the money required to win the war.

Our fighters must have more ships and tanks and guns and planes. They must have better ships and tanks and guns and planes than the enemy has. We must all work, and save and lend. The safest investments we can find for our savings are Bonds, War Savings Certificates and Stamps—and they will provide money for us to buy things that we will want when the war is ended.

SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE



National War Finance Committee A02

Interests of The United Farm Women

Our Local Suffers Great Loss

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alberta.

Dear Farm Women:

Have you not often thought how very different our viewpoints must be about many things? They must differ about questions that are called the big things of life as well as about comparative trifles. To be sure, we go to conventions and someone brings in a resolution and it is passed unanimously by a room full of us farm women. Although, of course, we must remind ourselves that such is not always the case, for sometimes someone puts forward a project very dear to the heart of some but it meets a very cold reception from others. When we do agree entirely on resolutions, it is frequently the outline of an idea or plan and differences would probably arise over the detail work.

In Both Big Things and Trifles

But if we were to meet together informally and feel quite free to express our opinions, we should find many different viewpoints on many subjects. As I said, whether we discussed what are called the big things of life or what are considered the trifles, it would be the same. On religion, on politics, we should find differences of thought—that is if we give much thought to either—on the ambitions dear to our heart, on what we consider the greatest virtues and what we consider most unlovely in a character. In fact there would be no end of subjects we could mention.

During the past few days I have been thinking much of a characteristic I consider a very fine one and that is the one of loyalty. It is one we hear much of these days, but more generally it is in connection with loyalty to our country. That loyalty is stressed at every turn and encouraged by every means possible. The lack of it is looked on with contempt; in fact it is considered a crime and one that may be punished with most severe punishment. People all over the country are making sacrifice, are doing their utmost as an expression of this loyalty; some are offering life itself. And naturally when we talk of loyalty we mean a real loyalty that tries to give expression in service. We do not mean the cheap kind which is more talk and display and self-seeking than anything else. To those who give of the former, we give our respect and we give our gratitude.

An Example of Undivided Loyalty

But loyalty is not confined to loyalty to our country. There are other loyalties and I have been thinking of them as well. The President of our U.F.W.A. has recently passed away after an illness so painful we were glad for her sake to have her at rest. But to our Local her passing is a great loss. When I began to think of her contribution to it through the years it seemed to me that perhaps the greatest of all was her undivided loyalty. And it was a loyalty that expressed itself in the service possible for her to give. For instance, her attendance could be relied on. Her other plans were always to fit in with the date of the meeting and she tried, as well, to get others to attend.

Sometimes it does seem that some people persuade themselves rather easily that their reason given for non-attendance or lack of interest is quite justified. There could have been people with more brilliant talents with which to serve, but there could not have been one who served with more faithful loyalty and attendance. Those of us working in the Local will find it the poorer for her passing but she has enriched its memories many fold.

And may I continue and say that I was favored with her loyal friendship. When she first came to Alberta she came and lived with us, and since her marriage some fifteen years ago she has been my next neighbor. Through all these years my life has been made richer and happier because of the loyal friendship she extended to me, and none could have been more loyal.

There are times when some of us get rather despondent because we realize we lack many abilities which we feel would make us much more useful and make our friendship more worth while. But need we be? If any have known such a loyal person as our President and my friend, we should realize that with dependability and loyalty we can do, oh so much, and our friendship is a gift more highly treasured than words can describe. Loyalty indeed stands out as a shining light.

Yours sincerely,
H. ZELLA SPENCER.

Large numbers of British workers in war industries are spending their brief holidays helping the farmers to get in their crops.

The Western Farm Leader PATTERN DEPARTMENT



This ribbon-trimmed basque dress makes a dainty frock for best; a long version, suitable for the young bridesmaid or flower girl, is also shown.

Pattern 4072 comes in girls' sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10, short, takes 2-3/4 yards 35-inch fabric and 5-1/8 yards ribbon.

Send 20 cents, coin or stamps.

Stettler Conference

Rain and bad roads having hindered the holding of the Stettler U.F.W.A. Conference in Fleet in June, as had been planned, it met recently in Stettler, with women from Lauderdale, Botha, Painter Creek, Linda and Stettler, in attendance. Mrs. A. Payne, Director, presided, and Mrs. Ness was secretary.

In the absence of Mrs. W. Ross, who had been expected to address the meeting, Mrs. Mary Banner gave a delightful address, reports Mrs. R. Price. Mrs. Banner described an ideal society that could be built if the individuals so desired—a society that would make happier citizens and a better world. Such a society, she said, would be the outcome of following the rules laid down in the verse: "To think without confusion clearly, To love his fellow man sincerely, To act from honest motives purely, To trust in God and Heaven freely."

Send News Early

Secretaries of U.F.W.A. Locals and conferences are requested to send in reports for use in *The Western Farm Leader* within three or four days of the event, or a week at latest. It is necessary for a newspaper to print news while it is news. It has happened that reports have been sent in too late to publish, sometimes a month or six weeks after an event, much to the regret of the publishers.

Farm Home and Garden

Honey Oat Muffins—Cream 2 tablespoons butter with 4 of honey, 1 egg; add 1 cup oatmeal. Mix and sift 1-1/2 cups flour, 1/2 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons baking powder, and add to first mixture alternately with 3/4 cup sour milk. Add 1/4 cup chopped dates if liked. Bake for 30 minutes in hot oven.

Sugar for Harvest Crews: Farmers' wives preparing for extra harvest help or threshing crews can get extra sugar by applying to their regular grocery store and signing the proper vouchers. Sugar will then be supplied on the ration basis.

Raspberry and Red Currant Jam: 2 quarts raspberries, 1 cup red currant juice, 3-1/2 cups sugar. Crush 1-1/2 cups currants slightly and cover with 3/4 cup water; cook until soft, and drain. Cover the raspberries with the red currant juice, let stand 20 minutes, then heat and simmer 20 minutes. Add sugar, and cook another 20 minutes. Pour into hot sterilized jars and seal. This recipe makes about 2-1/2 pints.

Black Currant Jelly: To each quart of black currants add 4 cups water; crush currants and boil until soft. Strain through moist jelly bag. Measure juice, and boil for 6 minutes. For each cup of original juice add 1 cup sugar and boil until it sheets from a spoon—from 6 to 10 minutes. Pour into hot sterilized jars and seal when cool.

Health Protective Foods: You should eat, says Dr. L. B. Pett, Director of Nutrition Services, Department of Pensions and National Health, half a pint of milk (children over a pint) daily and cheese often; one serving daily of tomatoes, or citrus

(Continued at foot next column)

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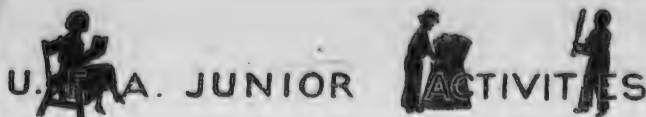
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Something About Physical Exercise

Physical exercise is important for everyone, declares the September bulletin from the U.F.A. Central Office to Junior Locals, even for boys on the farm who work hard.

"Ten minutes spent night and morning in exercises will do wonders to your physical fitness", states the bulletin. "To be effective, however, the exercises must be regular and should be performed in the open or in a well ventilated room. Loose clothing should be worn. It is not wise to exercise too strenuously at first. Work up gradually until you can do your ten minutes or so without any discomfort. Before beginning your exercises it is a good plan to take one or two deep breathing exercises."

"Through exercise your muscles will become stronger and you will lose that stiffness you have been getting every time you do something a little different. Also your figure will become more attractive (this applies especially to the girls). . . ."

Parts Not Exercised by Work

"While it is a good plan to exercise every part of the body, it is more important to exercise those parts which do not get much exercise in your every day work; also those parts which are weak and need to be strengthened. Particularly exercise the 'middle' because here are the functional organs, nerve centres, etc., and this is usually the neglected part of the body so far as exercise is concerned."

"It will be a task at first to take ten minutes night and morning to do exercises, but after you have got the habit you will feel so much better for them that you will not want to miss them."

"Young people often feel that exercises are only for older people. We will admit that it is probably more important for older people to exercise but it is also necessary for young people to keep their bodies in trim and see they do not develop any careless habits which will tend to make them less physically fit."

Proper carriage and posture are also discussed in the bulletin, which points out that very few people carry themselves well, and that, no matter how expensive one's clothes are, poor posture will spoil their effect. Even more important, good posture is allied to good health.

Referring to "stunts" suitable for use by Junior Locals, the bulletin offers to send instructions for some of these on request.

Beaver Creek Junior U.F.A. (Lamont), at their last meeting decided to hold a Pie Social to raise funds, writes Vera Campbell, secretary.

FARM HOME

(Continued from page 10)

fruits or juices, and at least one serving of other fruit, fresh, canned or dried; one serving daily of potatoes, cooked in their skins and at least two servings of vegetables, preferably leafy green or yellow, and often eaten raw; one serving daily of whole-grain cereal, and six slices of Canada-approved bread, brown or white; at least three or four eggs a week, and meat or a meat substitute (fish, poultry, beans, peas) once daily; liver, heart or kidney once a week is advisable.

The schoolteacher was giving her class of young pupils a test in natural history.

"Now, Bobby Jones," she said, "tell me where the elephant is found." The boy hesitated for a moment. Then his face lit up. "The elephant," he said, "is such a large animal it is scarcely ever lost."

ELECTED SECRETARY

Jean Campbell was unanimously elected secretary in place of Irene Campbell, retiring secretary of Great Bend Juniors (Delburne). These young people co-operated with the senior U.F.A. in holding the annual picnic.

Activities of Farm Women's Locals

The last meeting of Rainier U.F.W.A. was taken up with discussions of the Flower Show to be held August 27th, and arrangements to send a delegate, Mrs. Cundy, to the Farm Women's Week at Olds.

The bulletin and the roll call on "Food and Its Vitamins" were found very interesting, at the last meeting of Conjurung U.F.W.A. (Millet). Mrs. Ross's letter dealing with sugar rationing, price ceiling, etc., was read, states Mrs. Harry Walke, secretary, and it was thought by all present that the ration was inadequate for farm families, where all bread and cake is made at home.

At each of their last two meetings, Okotoks U.F.W.A. tied a quilt for the Red Cross. These ladies have decided, writes Mrs. Herr, secretary, to send boxes to the men of the district who are on active service overseas.

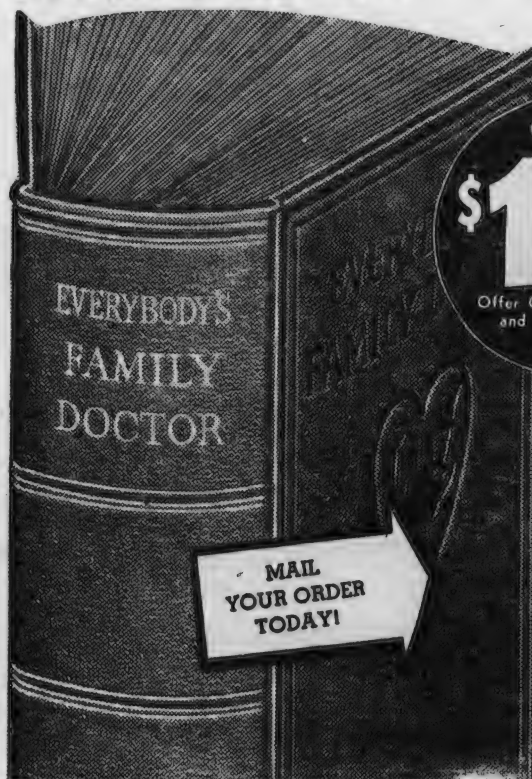
Two members of Energetic U.F.W.A. (Milk River) have made remarkable records in Red Cross work. Mrs. Fred Pease has made 114 articles, and Mrs. Mary Blinco has knitted 47 sweaters, the secretary, Mrs. M. E. Hummel, reports. Three members sent a large box to the Local's "adopted" soldier in the East. Members of Warm U.F.W.A. and their families were invited to be guests at the "pot luck" picnic supper recently arranged by the ladies of Energetic Local.

(Continued on page 15)

Every Home Should Have a Copy of EVERYBODY'S FAMILY DOCTOR!

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"EVERYBODY'S FAMILY DOCTOR is modern, reliable, and no Home should be without a copy" commented a leading Canadian medical practitioner, who has examined it carefully and recommends it highly. A recent purchaser says: "EVERYBODY'S FAMILY DOCTOR very satisfactory and useful."—T. B., Alberta.



NEVER before has it been so important and necessary for every Canadian Home to have at hand an absolutely reliable Medical Reference Book, that clearly tells what to do in an emergency. Medical Reference Books written a few years ago are today largely out-of-date and may fail you when most needed!

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EVERYBODY'S FAMILY DOCTOR should be in every Canadian Home NOW! You never know when you may have to deal with an emergency—without help—until the doctor arrives. Even a tiny cut may lead to serious complications. This Book is invaluable at such a time; it deals with every possible kind of complaint, illness, ailment or accident — from toothache to a compound fracture. Every subject and reference is arranged alphabetically, so that you can turn to it in an instant. Listed below are just a few of the thousands of subjects dealt with:

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Larger "down" payments on instal-regulations of the Wartime Prices ment purchases are required by new and Trade Board.

Delivery Quotas

Delivery quotas for the new crop year will regulate delivery of all grains except flax. Flax may be delivered free of any restrictions.

It is evident that a very large crop of grain is in the making in western Canada, and elevator space is likely to be congested from harvest time on for many months.

Your U.G.G. Elevator Agent will do his best to provide accommodation for your grain. Keep in touch with him, and let him know just how you are planning your deliveries under the first quotas, and as quotas are enlarged from time to time.

Such information will help him in making arrangements for restriction and shipment of grain.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

The Wheat Situation

By LEONARD D. NESBITT,
Superintendent of Publicity,
Alberta Wheat Pool

A heavy growth and an adequate supply of moisture over most of Alberta indicate that a large crop is a reasonable possibility. Wheat heads appear to be larger than the crop of 1940 and should fill well with the amount of moisture which is now available. However, weather conditions have not been conducive to early maturity and the crop is two to three weeks late and faces the danger of frost.

Winter wheat cutting has started and some barley is being cut in the south, but harvesting is not likely to be general in the Province before the end of August or first of September. Warm, dry weather is needed in the meantime.

Delivery Quotas

The Canadian Wheat Board has announced that the first delivery quota in Western Canada for the 1942-43 season will be, in the case of wheat, five bushels per acre on 65 per cent of the basic acreage—the acreage seeded to wheat in 1940. The coarse grain quota is five bushels on this year's seeded acreage. There is no quota on flax.

Although the Canadian wheat carry-over of July 31st, 1942, has not yet been announced, it is expected to be well over 400 million bushels. Western Canada is likely to have at least 200 million bushels this fall for which there is no storage available. About 200 million board feet of lumber are required for farm storage, and it is impossible to obtain that quantity.

Harvesting of the 675 million bushel winter wheat crop in the United States is approaching completion. The estimated spring wheat production is 228,806,000 bushels.

Harvest Help From States

A reciprocal agreement has just been announced between Canada and the United States, whereby harvest machinery and workers, to the limit of five men with each outfit, may move freely back and forth across the border. The crews may remain in either country for 29 days, and trucks or tractors, used for hauling the equipment, as well as autos for transporting the crews, will be admitted.

C.C.F. Program Adopted

The "program for victory" presented to the tenth annual convention of the C.C.F., held in Toronto last week, by the National Council, called for public ownership where feasible, or at least complete government control of war industries; nationalization of financial institutions, a 100 per cent tax on profits in excess of 4 per cent; compulsory interest-free loans on large accumulations of wealth; a fixed ceiling on income; and the selective use of manpower in productive and military services as "part of a unified plan for the conscription of wealth and other resources;" representation on war boards of farmer, labor and consumer organizations, replacement of "dollar-a-year" men, recognition of trade unions; revision of price ceilings to put farmers on a parity with other workers, and provision of adequate machinery and manpower for agriculture.

After August 15th, farm workers will not be issued permits to transfer to other occupations.

A conference is being held in Edmonton today (August 7th), at the call of the Provincial Government, to oppose the removal of labor from this Province to the East.

Old soldier settlers should be given their property without further payments, urged G. H. Castleden (C.C.F.) in the House of Commons last week.

The Dairy Market

Local quotations remain unchanged at 31 cents plus 6 cents subsidy for butterfat and 34 cents for prints. Toronto is quoted at 34, Montreal 34-1/8 and Vancouver 33-3/4. There is some indication that production of butter at present is slightly above that of last year. However, with consumption considerably higher than last year, this surplus will be discounted.

Livestock Markets Review

CALGARY STOCKYARDS, Aug. 5th.—The cattle market is active with prices strong to slightly higher. Good grass steers are \$10 to \$10.50, common to medium \$8 to \$9; good heavy heifers \$9 to \$9.50, common to medium \$7.50 to \$8.50; good cows \$7.50 to \$8, common to medium \$6.50 to \$7.25 with canners and cutters \$4 to \$6. Good heavy export bulls are \$8.50 to \$8.85, common to medium \$6.50 to \$8, best vealers \$10.50 to \$11, common to medium \$7 to \$10 with medium good stocker steers \$8.50 to \$9.50. Hogs are \$14.10 B1 at yards and plants, feeders \$10.75 to \$12.50 with sows \$9 to \$9.25 live-weight at yards, \$11 to \$11.50 dressed at plants. Lambs are down to \$10.50 to \$11.

EDMONTON STOCKYARDS, Aug. 5th.—The market has been fairly active with prices steady. Good to choice fed calves are \$10.50 to \$11, good to choice steers \$10 to \$10.50, common to medium \$6.50 to \$9.50; good to choice heifers \$9 to \$9.50, common to medium \$6 to \$8.75; good to choice light cows \$7.25 to \$7.75, heavy \$6.50 to \$7, common to medium \$4.50 to \$6; canners and cutters \$2.50 to \$4 with bulls \$6.50 to \$8. Stocker and feeder steers are \$6 to \$8, heifers \$7 down and cows \$5.50 down. Basic price for hog shipment is \$14.50, liveweight sows at plants \$8.50 to \$9; basic at plants \$14 to \$14.10; feeders \$10.35. Good to choice handyweight lambs are \$10, yearlings \$6 down and ewes \$4.50 down.

To save shipping space, individuals will not be allowed to mail newspapers overseas after August 10th.

Dissatisfaction with grades and prices for this season's clip has been voiced by Alberta sheepmen.

Infant mortality in Nazi-occupied Europe has increased by 40 per cent since the beginning of the war, it was stated by the British famine relief committee.

Allen Again President

Hugh W. Allen was re-elected President of the Alberta Livestock Cooperative at the annual meeting recently. Other members of the Executive are F. M. McDonald, Mirror, Vice-President, J. L. McMillan, Clyde and C. D. Lane, Neutral Hills, Secretary-Treasurer.

TEST PLOTS

This year, the agricultural department of North-West Line Elevators Association, under the direction of Dr. K. W. Neatby, have 311 test plots established under the care of country grain buyers through the Prairie Provinces. About half include annual crops only, such as wheat, oats, barley, soy beans, corn, etc.; others have also perennial grasses and clovers.

Legal and veterinary questions are unavoidably held over. We regret also that it has not been possible to publish correspondence.

\$5—REBUILT BATTERIES.
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M7744.

Interprovincial Pool Meeting

(By Alberta Wheat Pool, Publicity Department)

The board of directors of the three western Wheat Pools met in Calgary on July 16th and 17th to consider matters of general interest to prairie farmers. One of the most important decisions reached was that to reduce by one-half cent a bushel the spread in the handling of "street" wheat delivered to the Wheat Board through Pool elevators for the ensuing crop year. This means that farmers who deliver on "street" basis will receive the benefit of one-half cent a bushel as compared with last year's charges.

The meeting commended the Dominion Government for its share in formulating a tentative international wheat agreement, and urged that if further meetings are convened the Canadian Government should recommend that direct representation of the organized wheat producers of the principal exporting countries be invited to participate. The Pools have supported the idea of an international wheat agreement for the past fifteen years.

Farm Storage

A resolution was passed asking that the Canadian Wheat Board continue the policy of paying farm storage on wheat delivered to the Wheat Board during the crop year 1942-43. Another resolution urged that if from any cause it was found impossible to maintain the free movement of flax, farm storage be paid on flax at the same rate as is paid to public warehouses.

A report of the debt adjustment conference, recently held at Saskatoon, was read and it was moved that in the opinion of the three Western Wheat Pools a satisfactory debt adjustment system must be correlated with the general agricultural policy designed to establish western agricultural economy on a predominantly sound basis.

Dealing with Dominion post-war reconstruction, it was decided to form a committee of three, one from each Provincial Pool, to draft a policy of agricultural reconstruction for consideration by the three Pool boards, to be later submitted to the Provincial farm organizations, and when approved by these bodies, the full program to be submitted for the consideration and approval of a Western conference representing organized agriculture.

Lumber for Farm Storage

A motion was passed instructing the executive of the central board to make representation to the Dominion Government for the establishment of priority in lumber for building farm storage and the making of advances on grain stored on the farm up to deliverable quantities, which cannot be delivered.

It was decided to support a movement to have representation from co-operative organizations at the peace conference held subsequent to the war.

J. H. Wesson, president of the Canadian Wheat Pool and of the Saskatchewan Pool board of directors, was chairman of the meeting; and George Bennett of Alberta and W. J. Parker of Manitoba, vice-chairmen.

Mr. Wesson, in his opening remarks, referred to accomplishments of the Wheat Pools over the past year. He said that through militant farm organization an increase of 20c a bushel in the price of wheat had been obtained. Through meetings with the Federal Minister of Agriculture, floor prices of 60c a bushel for barley and 45c for oats were also secured. These prices guaranteed a reasonable return for coarse grains and prevented disorganized markets. Largely as a result of Wheat Pool representation, an agreement was reached between Canada and the United States, whereby the latter country has consented to absorb the surplus of Canadian coarse grains.

President Speaks on Farm Problems

Two U.F.A. meetings were addressed by President Gardiner last week. At the first, at Etzikom, attendance was reduced by a heavy thunderstorm which made roads almost impassable, but a most interesting discussion took place, Mr. Bishop, Junior, president of the Local, in the chair.

At the Neighbor View School House, north of Foremost, there was a very good attendance. Mr. Gardiner spoke on the war and upon the necessity of democratic organization to bring about a new social order after the defeat of the enemy. He discussed the farm labor problem, and the policy of price ceilings which had proved in certain important aspects discriminatory against agriculture because it was imposed when prices of farm products were low in relation to those of other products. He dealt especially with the beef price situation.

Discussing the problem of farm debts, Mr. Gardiner expressed gratification that an appeal to the Alberta Government to call a Provincial and later an interprovincial conference on the subject had led finally to the recent delegation to Ottawa.

HARVEST LABOR PROBLEM

(Continued from page 1)

these workers contentedly and continuously employed for as long as possible. The Japanese are special wards of the Dominion Government, which reserves the right to terminate the employment of any of them without notice if exploitation of the workers or any other reason calls for such action. President Gardiner of the U.F.A., has stressed the desirability of using Japanese labor. Circulars in regard to this matter have been sent out by the Country Guide.

It is hoped that all committees will work in closest co-operation with the people in the towns and villages, so that help from whatever source may be obtained. If there is any case in which surplus labor exists, the secretary-treasurer of the municipality should be notified, and he should notify the Unemployment Insurance Commission. Where outside help is required, a similar procedure will be followed.

District agriculturists have been instructed to assist in organizing the committees, through the courtesy of the Minister, Hon. D. B. MacMillan.

It is not expected that much help can be obtained from the armed forces.

Hope For Delay High School Opening

The Department of Education was urged by the U.F.A. Executive some months ago to defer opening of high schools to October 1st, and this proposal was taken up by the Advisory Committee, the Department indicating a desire to co-operate, but suggesting that evidence be given that a sufficient number of the students released will be employed in the harvest.

In any case where a farmer who knows the character of a person now interned as an enemy alien, and would like to obtain his aid in the harvest, the farmer should write a letter to the Deputy Minister of Agriculture requesting the alien's release under conditions approved by the police authorities.

The Advisory Committee consists of representatives of the Alberta Department of Agriculture; Alberta Federation of Agriculture; United Farmers of Alberta; Alberta Farmers' Union; United Grain Growers; Alberta Wheat Pool; Line Elevators; Alberta Milk and Certified Cream Producers (representing dairy farmers); Calgary Board of Trade and Edmonton Chamber of Commerce; with Mr. Ross representing the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

An effort is being made to get reduced railway fares for labor which can be transferred from one community to another.

Plans for increasing British wheat acreage by 600,000 acres may necessitate night work on the farms.

Lack of Transportation Facilities May Mean a Shortage this Fall!



Order YOUR Maple Leaf Petroleum Products Early and Make Sure of Delivery

It's Time NOW to See Your Nearest U.F.A. CO-OP. Agent and Arrange for YOUR Supply of Maple Leaf Gasoline, Tractor Fuels, Oils, Greases and the Complete Line of Guaranteed Maple Leaf Petroleum Products.

AGAIN this Fall cars, trucks, tractors and farm machinery throughout rural Alberta will have an important war time job to do. Make sure you do YOUR part by keeping your farm equipment running smoothly and economically with Maple Leaf petroleum products, FULLY GUARANTEED by the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association Limited. Order YOUR supply of these famous petroleum products NOW and make sure that the lack of transportation facilities won't interfere with delivery.



CJCL Echoes from Friendly Voice of the Foothills

CJCL's Goodwill Campaign for the "Milk for Britain Fund" passed the 5,000 mark last week. Over 5,000 quarts of milk have been sent overseas as a direct result of CJCL listeners contributing to the GOOD NEIGHBOR and the OLD TIME Programs. And that doesn't mean the end of the trail for those associated with the fund. It's an order from the management that the job be carried on with the listeners invited to "keep up the good work" which has made the campaign such an outstanding success. The Good Neighbor Program goes on the air daily at 4:30 in the afternoon while the Old Time Frolic is a weekly presentation on Tuesday evenings at 8:30 p.m.

NBC entertainment is available to the morning listeners of CJCL at 11:00 a.m. Monday through Thursday. And this quarter hour provides many a musical success and many a smile. Mondays and Wednesdays means the introduction of "Music by Miller", a hilarious quarter hour of swing

music and clever comedy patter between the orchestra leader and the announcer. Brad Reynolds is heard on Tuesdays and Thursdays offering many of the favorite old songs that everybody enjoys. If you have a habit of marking down favorite programs, put this quarter hour on your list; you'll enjoy every edition.

"The Bartons", an NBC feature, is now listed as a CJCL afternoon release in Calgary. This popular dramatic feature which gained a large audience in the United States is now available to Alberta listeners and is rapidly enlarging its listening audience as it steps into Canadian homes from Coast to Coast.

If you like dramatic serials, just make a note of this time and dial in the CJCL frequency of 1230 kilocycles; you'll spend an enjoyable quarter hour with the "Bartons". The broadcast time of this new feature is 3:45 p.m. M.D.S.T., Monday through Friday.

AID SALVAGE CAMPAIGN

Canadian National Railways have aided in the salvage drive for scrap metals by turning in over 197,000 tons in the past 17 months; in addition to large quantities of scrap used in its own foundries.

BLANKETS--BLANKETS

MILL NOW OPERATING DAY AND NIGHT AND CAN GIVE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY ON BLANKETS. THOUSANDS ARE SHIPPING THEIR OLD WOOLLENS TO BE RE-MADE INTO HARD WEARING ALL-WOOL BLANKETS.

EXAMPLE: SEND 9 LBS. KNITTED OLD WOOLLENS PLUS \$1.75 MAKING CHARGE, FOR A HEATHER BLANKET F.O.B. MILL.—REG. PRICE \$4.55—OR WRITE FOR OTHER COLOURS.

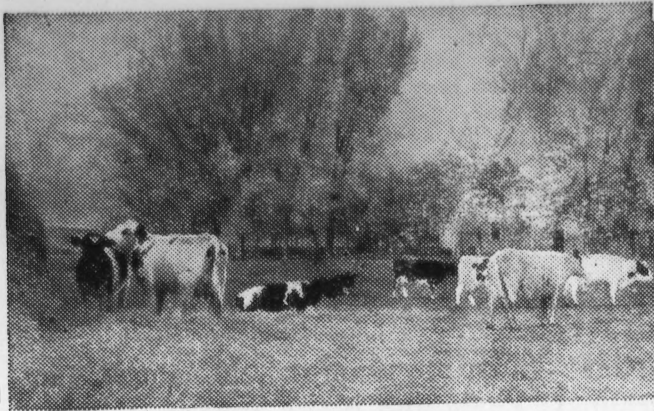
ORDER SEVERAL AND POOL YOUR SHIPMENTS WITH YOUR NEIGHBORS AS WE PAY FREIGHT ON 100 LBS. OR OVER. ADVISABLE TO SHIP NOW. PRICE WILL APPLY ON SHIPMENTS TO BE DELIVERED AS YOU WANT.

NEW WOOL MADE INTO PURE WOOL BLANKETS

BRANDON WOOLLEN MILLS

BRANDON, MAN.

Rev. T. C. Douglas, M.P., has been chosen Saskatchewan C.C.F. leader.



FARMING'S WAR CONTRIBUTION

● During the past two years, the Canadian farmer has increased production of food for vital war requirements. How well he has succeeded may be visualized from the following figures:

Cash income from the sale of farm products during 1941 is placed at 876 millions—an increase of 18½% over 1940, and the highest since 1929 . . . the bulk of the increase going to Great Britain. This, the Canadian farmer has accomplished despite a very serious shortage of farm help.

The Bank of Toronto is glad to co-operate with those men engaged in agriculture who are making a noteworthy contribution to the Empire's war effort.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Incorporated 1855

FS-42

LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE (Continued from page 3)

get special permission from Ottawa to make any shipments outside of Canada, and they can hold up or take over any of these shipments on their own appraisal value.

Unfair Advantage

"We believe the Federal Government is taking a very high handed and rather unfair advantage of the Canadian farmer regarding livestock prices, when you consider the United States farmers' equity in prices for the same commodity. Considering that Agriculture was forced to produce livestock at a loss through most of the depression period it looks rather unfair to see a ceiling put on at present, taking into consideration price levels for the same commodities

in the United States.

"However, the producer himself will be considerably responsible for any further reductions, as the easiest way to lower the market any further will be to try and beat this drop in price by moving unfinished cattle now, and this is the worst thing the producer can do.

"The hog market has been good right through the year, and with Britain wanting all the bacon we can produce we can look for good prices for a considerable time yet, although we can expect some drop in price during the heavy run in the fall, but it may not go as far as the low of last year, which was \$3.00 to \$3.25 during most of the fall. Prices for hogs in Canada are still a long way short of what the farmer receives in the United States, and of course if the embargo was not in effect to save the bacon for Britain we would be getting the same kind of a price, less the expense of getting to that market.

Should Promote Producer Control

"The trend of hog prices since last August has been gradually and steadily upward most of the time, as you will have noticed from the copy of the monthly figures, and this should be an inducement on the part of the producer to control a much larger volume than he is doing now.

"Prospects for the sheep market for the next year or so look good, as with the demand what it is, and no surplus on hand prices will naturally hold at pretty good levels, and wool being a good price is another

MUSTARD AND CRESS

By SYDNEY MAY

Hello Folks!

Mustard and Cress comes to you this issue from a hill in the wilderness whither this column has taken itself to become a chicken fancier (feathered kind).

Yep folks, we've joined the ranks of the farmers in a small way and maybe, someday when we have milked the chickens long enough we'll own a car like all the members of the Dairy Pool. (Ha, Ha, chortles Mister Oppel.)

By the way, if any of our readers know where we can beg, borrow or steal, or as a last resource, purchase, a pair of brown rabbits, we'd be grateful to get them.

And in case any farmer readers live around Silver Springs, near Bowness, Calgary, we'd be glad to have 'em drop in with their advice. At present we're living in a tent despite hail, wind, rain and July frost.

When we told Sophisticated Sally we were going chicken farming she said don't egg me on, boy.

NOTE TO RAMBLER

Li'l Goldilocks, our office vamp, says to tell Rambler he made a mistake. That wasn't a blackout. If it had been, she chortles, "I'd have made a date with him."

Despite gasoline and tire regulations, the road to ruin is still crowded with automobiles.

"Hay Fever On Decline"—headline in the *Toronto Telegram*. Yep, but the Hey, Hey! fever goes on just the same.

Now that the gals are sun tanning their hides at the beaches it's impossible to tell whether the sweet young things are as bad as they're painted.

Paradoxical as it may seem, while distance lends enchantment you can't borrow it for keeps.

A KISS THAT'S COLD

(Requested by M.N.J., Calgary)
There's something about a kiss
that's cold . . .

Maybe the snow along the trail,
Or the lonesome note in the
winter gale;

Maybe the moon above the hill,
Or the mountain stream that
murmured still . . .

There's something about a kiss
that's cold.

Maybe the leaf a-blown along,
Or the tall dire pine and its
dreary song;

Maybe the geese in hurried flight,
Or the coyote's call in the early
night;

There's something about a kiss
that's cold.

It must have been—still I don't
know—

But wandering back through the
mountain snow,
I saw a place—ah, yes! 'twas
this!

Footprints awry where we stop-
ped to kiss;

There's something about a kiss
that's cold.

—Sine Odio.

She was only a drummer's daughter
but she beat all the rest of the janes.

WHY TEACHERS GET GREY

"Silence is what you hear when
you don't listen."

Owing to Mr. Hsley's budget, tobacco and cigarette papers are costing us more, proving of course, that the government thinks the people have money to burn.

And no doubt the finance minister doesn't want to see so much of it go up in smoke.

FAREWELL

I know that I shall never see
The meaning of life's mystery
Unless I find it in your eyes.
I shall not ever realize
The beauty of new moons—and
trees—

Or romance in each vagrant breeze
That comes with spring and ev'ry
flow'r.

I shall remember, though, our hour
Was all too brief. I'll always be
Denied love's sweetest ecstasy.

If you must go, so be it, dear,
I do not wish to keep you here;
For life is short—and love, I guess
Is something distance can't make
less!

But please don't blame me if I sigh
A little bit as love goes by.
—Francesca.

News item states that there are 30,000 poets in Japan. As if the war weren't trouble enough for the Nipponese.

We got the following postcard from Knotty Frankie the Monday after the Calgary Stampede:

"Hello, Musty, nice weather we're having, don't it? I do hope summer will come on a Sunday this year so that I can spend it out of doors. Hoping you are the same—Knotty."

TODAY'S BRIGHT OOZE

Eating too much food won't save it from going to waist.

And according to Cynical Gus you can easily get rid of the family skeleton by telling her she'd look really beautiful with a little more meat on.

THAT SETTLES IT!

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years of teaching experience; and
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refunded with Elik's Eczema Ointment No. 5.
A prescription of a famous skin specialist pre-
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Send **DIRECT** to
The Western Farm Leader
CALGARY

FARM WOMEN'S LOCALS

(Continued from page 11)

Raffle of an Indian blanket at the July picnic yielded \$10.90 for Badger Lake U.F.W.A., and this sum was donated to the "Milk for Britain" fund. Three blankets have been contributed to the Red Cross, reports Mrs. R. E. Haaland, secretary.

Recipes for using syrup in cooking were given by members of Hillside U.F.W.A. at their last meeting. A splendid report on the constituency convention was given by Mrs. Hoskins, and plans were made for a pantry shower for a bride.

A lecture by Miss Ferbey on "Feeding the Family" was much enjoyed by the members of Westlock U.F.W.A., writes Mrs. B. C. Alton, who also reports that "We were pleased to sell articles made by the blind to the value of \$48, at the Conference."

Members of Stony Plain U.F.W.A. have shown keen interest in the bulletins from Central Office; the July bulletin on the menace of the common housefly, by Mrs. E. Johnston, was very thoroughly discussed and found very educational, reports Mrs. Wm. Fuhr, secretary.

A very fine paper on recent medical discoveries, with particular emphasis on the various sulphur drugs, was given by Mrs. Johnson at the last meeting of Brooks U.F.W.A., writes Mrs. Vincent Erickson, secretary. The salvage convener made her report, and an article on sugar rationing and health was read by Mrs. Albers.

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Tuneful Entertainment
"CARNATION BOUQUET"

Tuesday and Thursday
11:45 a.m.
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"Voice of the Great North West"

Income Unevenly Divided

Over half the families in the U.S.A.—53.5 per cent—will get only 22 per cent of the income of all families in the country, it is shown by figures recently made public by the Office of Price Administration, Washington. Eight per cent of the families will have incomes of more than \$5,000, but they will get 36 per cent of the total available for all families.

To help people to use the plump crop for jam, an extra half-pound of sugar was allowed to each person in the United Kingdom for the two weeks commencing July 27th. The cheese ration has been increased from a quarter to a half pound, with a pound for workers in some categories. Dried eggs are being supplied, in addition to the usual ration of fresh eggs.

WHERE YOUR SCRAP GOES

In the gun carriage of one 37 mm. anti-aircraft gun, 270 pounds of rubber are used; of this, 190 pounds must be crude rubber, but 80 pounds may be reclaimed rubber.

Seventy per cent of the air crews flying with the R.A.F. in the Western desert are from the British Isles.

The Canadian farm labor supply has been cut by 240,763 since January, 1940, according to the Federal Department of Labor.

With Melvin Carlson as secretary and J. Houston as president, Holden U.F.A. Local was recently reorganized by Carl Colvin. Dues were paid by twenty-four members.

B.C. FARM LANDS

VALLEY VIEW LITTLE FARMS—MOST Prairie Farmers want 5-10-20 Acres of Land at the Coast where they can enjoy Mild Healthful Winters or live permanently now or later, growing Fruitland Products, where strawberries average over \$800 per acre. With that in mind VALLEY VIEW "LITTLE FARMS" in Maple Ridge were designed to fit any Plan or Pocketbook—only 32 miles from Vancouver—close to local stores—bus—train—boat service—some have stream—logs for cabin. After last war land prices here went to \$450 per acre. Our average price today for Finest Alderwood Silt Loam is only \$57.50, on easy terms. Greatest Land Buying Boom in Years is underway. WE URGE OUR CLIENTS TO BUY NOW AT PRESENT PRICES. For details and Map of District, write VALLEY VIEW "LITTLE FARMS" 1402 Vancouver Block, Vancouver, B.C.

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PUPPIES FOR SALE.—PUREBRED WIRE hair. P.O. Box 341, Calgary.

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AMBITIOUS WOMEN WANTED—MANY positions opening. Pleasant, steady, bigger earnings after learning Hairdressing and Beauty Culture. Literature free. Write Marvel Beauty Academies, 10114 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

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GERMAN DEFEATED, THE ENTIRE history of this War foretold in the Bible, Read "Drama of the Ages", 50 cents postpaid. FREE with order large colored map of Palestine. Galloway, 815 West Hastings, Vancouver.

GLASS EYES

GLASS EYES, \$4.95 EACH, THOUSANDS to choose from. Twelve sent to select from. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pitman Optical House, Vancouver.

GRAPHOLOGY

YOUR CHARACTER REVEALED BY YOUR handwriting. Enclose specimen of handwriting and signature in ink, with stamped envelope and 25 cents. Sydney May, The Western Farm Leader.

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TIRES

WESTERN TIRE SERVICE, MT141. JUST across the street from the U.F.A. Headquarters, Calgary. Special on used tires. Repairing Tractor tires a specialty.

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PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS (March Hatched) \$1.00 each. Mrs. T. Halpenny, Bulwark, Alta.

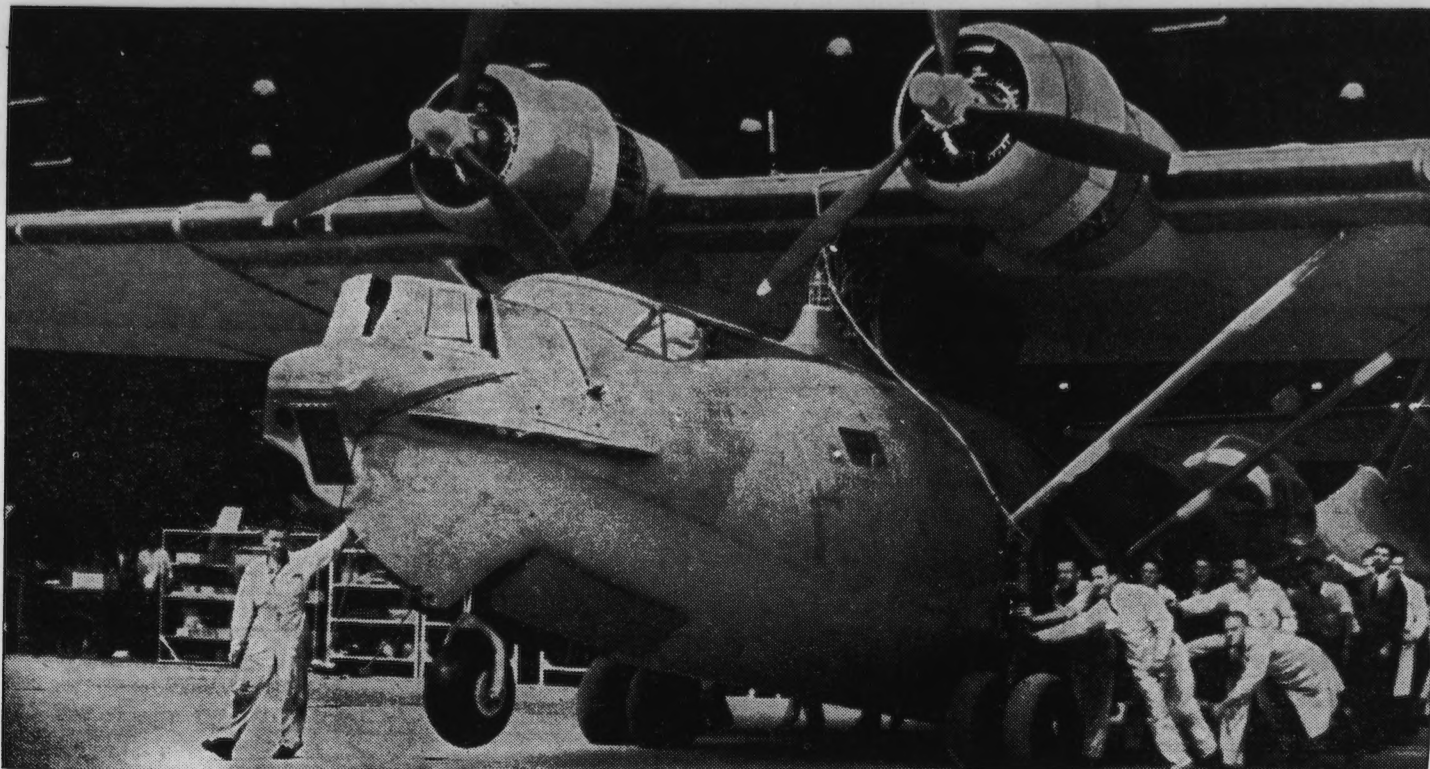
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First of a Trickle Soon to Become a Flood



Completed at Vancouver recently, this huge Catalina flying boat is ready to take its place in the battles of the Pacific skies, or wherever else it is needed. Built by Boeing, it is the first to be made in Canada. It is a 15-ton patrol bomber—one of a long line now in successive stages of construction, and output will soon be on a mass

production basis. Three thousand workers who had a part in the building were at the ceremony when it was christened "Athlone". Miss Pearl Mackenzie, first girl rivetter at the plant, dedicated the craft in behalf of the employees, who wished it "god-speed to Victory". Though the United Nations output of craft of this and all

other of the most up-to-date types is mounting fast, the need is for more and more, to drive the powerful enemy from the skies and assist in driving them from all the oceans. Such famous authorities as Major Alexander P. Seversky believe that air power can win a decision in the war.

Elected President



M. J. Coldwell, M.P., who was unanimously elected national president of the C.C.F., succeeding the late J. S. Woodsworth, at the recent annual convention. Prof. Frank Scott becomes national chairman, and Angus MacInnis, M.P., vice-chairman. Six members elected to the National Council are Mrs. Grace MacInnis, David Lewis (national secretary), Rev. T. C. Douglas, M.P., Rev. Stanley Knowles, Rev. A. M. Nicolson, William Irvine of Wetaskiwin.

Men Who Deal With Beef Cattle Situation



Charged with a special responsibility at this time are the members of the Beef Advisory Committee to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, who are pictured here, with officials of the Food Administration of the Board, at a recent meeting. They are described by the Board who released the picture as follows:

Front row, left to right, William Bryce, Dougald, Manitoba, president of the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture; Leslie Cameron, Ashcroft, B.C., president of the B.C. Beef Cattle Growers' Association; Stewart Brown, Shedden, Ont., chairman of the Ontario Feeder Cattle Committee; George Ross, Milk River, Alberta, one of the largest ranch operators in Western Canada; Alen McMillan, Juniata, Sask., cattle producer; W. G. Bennett, Bury, Quebec, member of Quebec Cattle Breeders

Association.

Back row, left to right, Hon. J. G. Taggart, Foods Administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and chairman of Wartime Food Corporation; A. W. Peterson, secretary of Wartime Food Corporation; H. Wiebe, Herbert, Sask., representing the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association; B. Warnicka, Barrie, Ont., president of the Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association and manager of a co-operative packing plant at Barrie; Walter G. Oulton, Windsor, N.S., president of the Maritime Federation of Agriculture; H. L. Taggart, Olds, Alta., president of the Central Alberta Cattle Feeders' Association; F. S. Grisdale, Deputy Foods Administrator, Wartime Prices and Trade Board; and R. H. Graham, manager of the Wartime Food Corporation.